

SIX YEARS IN PENITENTIARY FOR HARTMANN

This Is Severest Penalty Yet
Imposed in Boodle Trials
—Jury Was Out Fifty-five
Minutes.

DEFENDANT UNMOVED
BY THE SENTENCE
Counsel Filed Usual Notice
That Motion for New
Trial Would Be Made
—Prisoner in Sher-
iff's Custody.

After being out 55 minutes the jury in the trial of Emil Hartmann, former member of the House of Delegates, for bribery, returned a verdict at 12:40 o'clock Saturday afternoon before Judge Ryan finding Hartmann guilty and fixing his punishment at six years in the penitentiary.

The penalty is the heaviest that has been inflicted so far in the bribery trials. Robert M. Snyder received a five years' sentence, which was the heaviest until that of Hartmann.

Hartmann gave no sign of interest when the verdict was read. He sat immediately behind Jerry Hannigan, whose trial for bribery began as soon as Hartmann's ended, and did not seem to hear the verdict read.

When the Hartmann jury retired the attorneys immediately began selecting the jury for the Hannigan case, and they were thus engaged when a rap on the juryroom door was followed by the announcement from the deputy sheriff that the Hartmann jury was ready to report.

Judge Ryan immediately ordered the Hannigan panel to leave the room, and the Hartmann jury took the jury box. The foreman, J. H. Conrad, handed the verdict to Judge Ryan.

The sheriff took charge of Hartmann. His attorneys announced that they would move for a new trial.

Arguments in the bribery case against former Delegate Emil Hartmann were begun in Judge Ryan's court at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning, the taking of evidence having been concluded Friday.

Judge Ryan allowed each side 40 minutes to address the jury, and the 12 men retired at 11:45 o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict.

C. Orrick Bishop, assistant circuit attorney, opened for the state. He told of the delay in passing the lighting bill in the municipal assembly in 1898 and of the indignation of the citizens because of the darkness that resulted.

He asked why the citizens were indignant, and then, answering his own question, said it was because the members of the House of Delegates refused to their duty.

Mr. Bishop declared they were holding off action on the bill for their own gain, and did not get upon it until a large amount of money had been promised them. All the details of the nefarious transaction, he said, had been explained in the evidence.

Mr. Bishop then told the jury that bribery was a most heinous crime. It hanked next to treason, he said. Hartmann was a member of the combine, he pointed out, which sought to control all legislation that "smacked of money."

Mr. Bishop said he did not see how the jury could acquit Hartmann. It would be a stain on the good name of Missouri if they did.

Attorney Willis Clark opened for the defense. He began by attacking the state's witnesses. He called them perjurers and criminals.

He said their testimony was secured by the state in return for immunity from prosecution. By testifying against Hartmann, he said, they got out of the clutches of the law themselves.

Charles F. Krone followed for the defense. He first attacked the indictment. He said it was faulty as it contained two separate charges, one of taking a bribe from an individual not named. Krone declared that when the state drew up the indictment Mr. Krone didn't know from whom to charge Hartmann with getting the money from and so made the two counts for safety.

In his instructions later Judge Ryan told the jury to consider the first count only.

Continuing, Krone argued that bribery was not a heinous crime. He said it was not next to treason. He said it was a crime, but not a heinous one.

"In the past it has been regarded as a very mild offense," he said. "It is a crime, but it is not a heinous one. It is not a crime that should be punished by death and imprisonment for life."

Krone continued, for murder is punishable by death and imprisonment for life. He said that the state had no right to punish a man for a crime that was not a heinous one.

He said he was not apologizing for the state's witnesses, for no matter what they said they were lying. He said that the state had no right to punish a man for a crime that was not a heinous one.

MARK TWAIN'S ILLNESS CONCEALED FOR WEEKS

Noted Humorist, His Wife
and Two Daughters Seri-
ously Sick.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, May 23.—Carefully guarded by intimate friends of Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) has been the fact that the Clemens home at Riverdale-on-Hudson is a hospital.

Two physicians and trained nurses have been in constant attendance for several weeks on Mr. Clemens, his wife, and their two daughters, Clara and Jean.

Mr. Clemens' own illness and his anxiety have sapped their strength. His face is drawn and colorless. He gave to the Post-Dispatch today the following bulletin on his household:

"I am just recovering and hope to be out in a few days."

"My wife is slightly improved."

"Miss Clara is better, although still seriously ill."

"Miss Jean is convalescent, and is able to enjoy short drives."

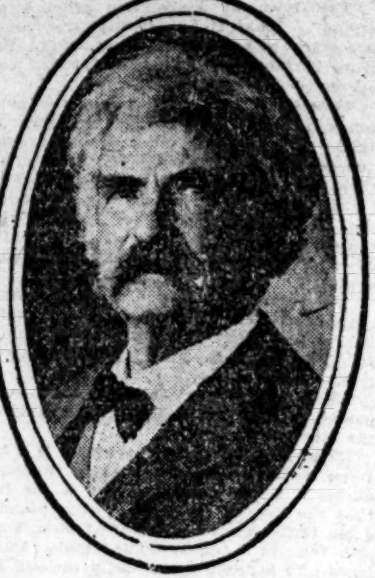
Nons but close friends have been admitted for several weeks.

It is more than six months since Mrs. Clemens has left the house. She was stricken with nervous prostration last August, and since then her condition has been a constant cause of anxiety to her husband. The strain resulted in his complete collapse five weeks ago. A slight cold developed into a severe attack of bronchitis.

Dr. Moffett kept him in bed for four weeks. His recovery was retarded by the worry over wife and daughters. The physicians this week ordered a change of scene and he spent a few days at H. H. Rogers' home on Long Island sound. He returned home yesterday improved by the trip.

While Jean Clemens, who is 20 years old, was taken ill five weeks ago with measles. When the critical stage of her illness was reached, her father was very weak and the physicians had to hide from him how serious her condition was.

"While caring for her sister, Miss Clara Clemens caught the measles. The crisis is yet to be reached in her case. Mr. Clemens has had to cease all literary work."



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TRUSTEE MUST PAY STOCK ADVANCE

Warren Heirs Get Judgment
for \$15,000 Against Trustee
Joseph Dickson, Jr.

WIGGINS FERRY STOCK SOLD
BEFORE MARKED ADVANCE

Mrs. Carrie V. C. Warren Excluded
From Judgment for \$15,000 Be-
cause She Had Been Warned
of Intended Sale.

Judgment for \$15,000 in favor of Carrie V. C. Warren, Andrew Warren, Jr., and Van Court Warren, a minor, heirs of Andrew Warren, was rendered by a jury in Judge Hough's division of the circuit court against Joseph Dickson, Jr., trustee of the Andrew Warren estate, Saturday morning.

Mrs. Carrie V. C. Warren, widow of Andrew Warren, and her three children, sued Trustee Dickson for \$20,000, to recover the difference between \$200 a share for 20 shares of Wiggins Ferry stock, which he sold June 15, 1902, and the value of the stock, which the plaintiffs alleged he would have received had he held the stock a few days longer.

The case was closely contested. It was begun Friday morning.

The jury excluded Mrs. Warren from the verdict on the ground that she had been given notice of the projected sale by the trustee.

Gilliam & Smith represented the Warren heirs and E. S. Robert appeared for Trustee Dickson.

Eleven of the jurors concurred in the verdict.

Reinstatement of Certain Discharged
Employees Not Granted.

A committee representing local union No. 215 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men, presented a request Friday afternoon to President Murray Carleton and General Superintendent Grant of the St. Louis Transit Co. for the reinstatement of several employees of the company who are said to have been discharged because they were members of the association.

With the request was coupled another for the reinstatement of the same employees. Both President Carleton and General Superintendent Grant declined to comply. Their reply has been referred back to the local union by its committee.

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COUNCIL R. R. COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY ON TERMINAL GRAB



W. M. MACKLIND
Leader of the Property Owners
Who Are Publicly Opposing the
Terminal Company's Grabs.

President of the Terminal Com-
pany, Which Is Trying to Grab
Valuable Franchises From the
City.

Value of three franchises
asked (estimated) \$15,000,000
Value of franchises already
granted (estimated) 100,000,000
Total paid for present fran-
chises 50 years' term of franchises granted. No limit
City blocks to be surren-
dered 25 since organization \$500,000
Terminal's present city
holdings 200 acres

MAKING PLANS FOR FIGHT ON UNIONS

Manufacturers Meet in New
York to Discuss Their
Campaign.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has been held in this city, beyond the announce-
ment of the selection of committee mem-
bers for the purpose of the objects of
the association in its fight against la-
bor, no formal statement has been made
of what was done.

It is known, however, that subcommit-
tees representing widely diversified in-
dustries were appointed to go to work sys-
tematically all over this country to un-
derstand the special steps are to be
taken to engage eminent legal counsel
in the several states to protect the man-
ufacturers against boycotts, injunctions
and the activity of the walking delegates,
while at the same time nothing but good
will was expressed for the laboring men
themselves.

One result of the New Orleans convention,
which was furthered at this meeting, was
the organization of the work of the spe-
cial committee, which is to devise and put
into effect practical plans for bringing
about the co-operation of the many state
employers' associations. Along that line,
this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary of this as-
sociation be empowered to develop sources
of information by which he shall be en-
abled to keep in the closest touch with all
proposed legislation affecting the interests
of manufacturers in the several states and
that he be given discretionary power to
call this to the attention of employers and
manufacturers in any state, if, in his judg-
ment, the rights and interests of such em-
ployers and manufacturers shall be af-
fected by such proposed legislation."

This was understood to signify that the
sharpest sort of watch is to be maintained
at the national capital at Washington, as
well as at the different state capitals.

In addition to the president, D. M. Parry,
of Indianapolis, those present included A.
B. Farquhar, president of the Farquhar
Manufacturing Co., of York, Pa.; J. A.
Jeffrey of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., of
Columbus, O.; James Ingalls of the Ameri-
can Blower Co., of Detroit; H. S. Smith of
the Menasha Woodmen Co., of Wisconsin;
C. M. Fay of the Fay-Shoole Co., of
Chicago; J. W. Van Cleave of the Buck
Boys and Range Co., of St. Louis, and
H. S. Chamberlain of Chattanooga.

D. M. Parry, president of the associa-
tion, after the meeting adjourned, said:
"Neither the labor agitators, the pro-
letariat, the ecclesiastics, those who are
seeking to arrange arbitration meetings,
nor the press have any idea of the tremen-
dous movement that is under way
among all classes of employers all over
this country."

"Without regard to politics, religious or
petty rivalries, the men who have their
money and their interest centered in man-
ufactures of every description have reached
the conclusion that they must act as a unit
in a great national movement, insuring
themselves against the control of their own
capital."

"They have granted shorter hours and
cheerfully higher wages, but they will not
yield the right of control of their own
business to the laboring men."

Thomas O'Laughlin's Aim Was Bad,
F. McAdams Was Not Hurt, but
Both Were Arrested.

Thomas O'Laughlin, a teamster, of 222
Division street, and F. McAdams, a constable,
living at 1512 Cass avenue, spent the
night at the Fifth district police station
because O'Laughlin had been seen
at McAdams at Eleventh street and Cass
avenue Friday night.

The men had had trouble before, and
O'Laughlin is said by the police to have
been intoxicated when he met McAdams
and renewed the quarrel and drew two re-
volvers. His aim was bad and he only suc-
ceeded in driving the people off the street
and breaking a plate glass in the Meiner
undertaking establishment.

By the time the police reached the
second floor to arrest the men, the quarrel
was over and the men were gone.

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KEPT STABLE KEYS AS WAGE HOSTAGE

Otto L. Mersman Was Com-
pelled to Have His Coach-
man Arrested.

"I don't care to prosecute the man. He
is a good man when he is sober. All I
want is the keys to my stable. I have
\$500 worth of horses in there, and unless
he can get the keys they will suffer."

"And all I want is my money. I know
well I'm a good man, and it's you that
know it, too, but you'll get no keys
till I get my money."

That was about the substance of a long
argument that took place in the Ninth
district police station at Dayton street and
Jefferson avenue Friday night between Otto
L. Mersman, of 11 Vandeventer place, and
Mike Neville, his coachman.

"Give the gentleman his keys," said
Lieut. Wilson.

"I will not," said Neville. "I want my
money."

"If you owe \$2," said Mr. Mersman.

"You owe me \$4," replied Neville. "I
fed and cleaned the horses on a Sunday
and I am entitled to the pay. If I don't
get it you don't get your keys."

That was all about it, said the lieuten-
ant, and Mr. Mersman and his coachman
proceeded to explain why they were there.

Neville has been in the employ of Mr.
Mersman for several years. The only
fault Mr. Mersman found with his coach-
man was that he sometimes drank too freely.

He did this last Monday and failed to
do his work. Mr. Mersman protested and
Coachman Neville told him things that
a hired man is not expected to tell his
employer. The breach was healed, how-
ever, and Mike went back to work.

Friday he was again "under the influ-
ence" and Mr. Mersman discharged him.
Neville locked the stable and put the
keys in his pocket. He refused to give
them up and walked away from the place
after an argument with his quondam em-
ployer.

The horses were in the stable suffering
for food and water. Mr. Mersman sent for
a policeman and ordered Neville arrested.

The officer found Neville on Vandeventer
avenue and arrested him.

Then he took Neville and Mr. Mersman
to the Dayton street police station, where
Lieut. Wilson and Sergt. Moloney "tried
the case."

Neville insisted that he was entitled to
keep the stable keys till he was paid.
Mersman insisted that he was the owner
of the keys and that he was afraid for
the keys to be out of his possession.

There was a long argument, and the
matter was finally settled by the accept-
ance of \$3 by Neville.

After he was paid he said: "I'm obliged
to you, Mr. Mersman, and I'll be back to
work for you next week."

"SHAME ON RUSSIA" EXCLAIMS GORKY

Russian Novelist Attacks Bit-
terly the Jew-Baiters of
His Nation.

BERLIN, May 23.—Maxim Gorki, the
Russian novelist, recently wrote an article
on the Kishineff massacre for a Nijni Nov-
gorod newspaper, but the censor refused to
allow its publication. Gorki then sent the
article to the St. Petersburg correspondent
of the Frankfort Kiesser, which prints it today. The article is as follows:

"Russia has been disgraced more and
more frequently of recent years by dark
deeds, but the most disgraceful of all is the
horrible Jewish massacre at Kishineff,
which has awakened our honor, shame and
indignation."

"People who regard themselves as Chris-
tians, who claim to believe in God's mercy
and sympathy, these people on the day con-
secrated to the resurrection of the
dead, occupy the time in murder-
ing children and aged people, ravishing
women and murdering the men of the race
which gave them Christ."

"Who bears the blame of this base crime,
which will remain on us like a bloody blot
for ages? We shall be unable to wash this
blot from the sad history of our dark
country."

"It would be unjust and too simple to
condemn the mob. The latter was merely
the hand which was guided by a corrupt
conscience, driving it to murder and rob-
bery. For it is well known that the mob
at Kishineff was led by men of cultivated
society. But cultivated society in Russia
is really much worse than the people, who
are guided by their sad life and blinded
and embittered by the artificial darkness
created around them."

"The cultivated classes are a crowd of
cowardly slaves, without feeling of personal
dignity, ready to accept every lie to save
their ease and comfort, a weak and lawless
element almost without conscience and
without shame, in spite of its elegant ex-
terior."

"Cultivated society is not less guilty of
the disgraceful and horrible deeds com-
mitted at Kishineff than the actual murder-
ers and ravishers. Its members' guilt consisted
in not merely that they did not protect the
victims, but that they rejoiced over the
murders; it consisted chiefly in permitting
themselves for long years to be corrupted
by man haters and persons who have long
enjoyed the disgusting glory of being the
editors of the Bessarabyets of Kishineff
and other publicists. Those are the real
authors of the disgraceful and awful crime
of Kishineff. To all the shameful names
hitherto given to these repulsive men must
be added another, and the well-deserved
one of instigators of village murder."

"These hypocrites, with the name of God
on their lips, who preach in Russian so-
ciety hatred of the Jews, Armenians and
Finns today heap base and cowardly
calumnies upon the corpses of those killed
through their influence, and they shame-
lessly continue their hateful work of poi-
soning the mind and feeling of the weak-
willed Russian society."

"Shame upon their wicked heads! May
the fire of conscience consume their de-
cayed hearts, covetous only of lackey-
honors and slavishly obsequious to
power."

"It is now the duty of Russian society,
that is not yet wholly ruined by these
bandits, to prove that it is not identified
with these instigators of pillage and mur-
der."

"Russian society must clear its con-
science of part of the shame and dis-
grace of helping the orphaned and desol-
ated Jews and assisting those members
of the race which has given to the world
many really great men, and which still
continues to produce teachers of truth and
honesty in spite of its oppressed condition."

"Comp, therefore, all who
are themselves to be regarded as the
lackeys of the lackeys and who still
retain their self-respect, come and help
the Jews."

TRIAL OF HANNIGAN BEGINS

After Usual Demurrers Were Over-
ruled Empaneling of Jury Was
Proceeded With.

Immediately after jury in the case of
Emil Hannigan had retired, the case of
Jerry Hannigan was taken up in Judge J.
O'Neill Ryan's court Saturday morning.

Hannigan's counsel introduced the usual
demurrers, which the judge overruled.
The jury was empaneled and the trial
began.

Hannigan is charged with complicity in
the \$25,000 safe robbery at the Hotel
He was a member of the House of Dele-
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No Compensation Demanded
for Bridge Loop Except the
\$150,000, Now Long Over-
due, to Build Clark Av.
Viaduct.

ALL THE CONDITIONS
ARE MEANINGLESS

Attorney for Property Owners
Points Out the Methods by
Which the Association Gets
What It Wants Without
Paying.

The railroad committee of the House of
Delegates heard convincing arguments Fri-
day afternoon why the elevated loop re-
quirement of the Terminal Railroad Asso-
ciation should not be passed without clauses
attached regulating the arbitrary on both
bridge and protecting shippers.

The committee met at 4:45. Fifteen
minutes later the railroad committee of the
Council made a report to the Council advis-
ing the passage of the ordinance, without
any clauses regulating the arbitrary, al-
though all the arguments in favor of such
clauses had been presented to it a week
ago Tuesday.

When the Council met at 6 o'clock and
received its committee's report it was the
expectation that it would act on the or-
dinance at once. Upon motion of Coun-
cilmember Davis, a member of the committee,
however, action was deferred until next
Tuesday night, when the ordinance will be
made a special order of business.

The elevated loop ordinance is the first
of the three franchise-grabbing ordinances
up by the Municipal Assembly. It gives the
Terminal Association the privilege of build-
ing an elevated loop connecting the tracks
on each bridge with the elevated railroad
along the levee and of doubling the levee
elevated so that it will have four tracks
instead of two from Chestnut street to
Seventh street.

The Council committee, which is com-
posed of Councilmembers Hayes, Sheehan and
Davis, recommended that the following
conditions be attached to the elevated loop
ordinance:

The Terminal Association shall stand the
expense of all repairs considered necessary
by the Board of Public Improvements.

Other railway shall have the right to
use the terminal facilities.

The franchise shall be good for fifty
years.

The terminal Association shall pay the
city \$150,000 within thirty days after the
passage of the ordinance.

Construction shall begin within three
months and shall be completed within five
months after the passage of the ordinance.

The city shall be protected from all
claims for damage arising from the con-
struction of the loop.

Conditions Are
Very Vague.

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ALL WESTERN UNION WIRES ARE REMOVED

Pennsylvania Railroad Hastily Completes the Work of Throwing Telegraph Lines Off Its Right-of-Way.

10,000 MEN EMPLOYED IN DESTRUCTIVE WORK

Postal Company Succeeds Its Big Rival, but Railroad Probably Will Own Its Own Telegraph Service Ultimately.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The work of removing the Pennsylvania Railroad property in the section affected by the Pittsburgh court order is virtually complete. Locomotives, with wreck derricks and construction trains, have done the great work with dispatch. Official reports today announced that, on all important divisions, every wire and pole is down. Here and there a few short stretches remain undisturbed, but these are useless for use as the wires were cut.

The longest stretch of line which remained untouched Friday was on the Buffalo & Allegheny to Red Bank and thence to Driftwood, a distance of about 200 miles. The Western Union had a line in use, but a few hours saw this crippled and another saw it demolished.

In the hurry and excitement of the attack on the Western Union many poles and wires not included in the order or intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad were torn down. Not a few of the Pennsylvania's own wires fell. This kept the telegraph department on the anxious seat in handling train orders. So far as known no accidents resulted.

Postal Will Succeed Rival. On the Pittsburgh division, electric wires were cut so that several towns were left in darkness and not a few telephone wires came down. Two fire alarm connections were broken near Torrence, but the damage was quickly repaired.

As soon as the Western Union debts can be cleared up the Postal Telegraph, under its contract with the Postal Telegraph Co., will raise new pole lines. The cost per pole will be between \$5 and \$6. The Postal supplies and strings the wires and insulators. The Pennsylvania owns the poles. They will cost \$200,000.

It is said this arrangement results from President Cassatt's declaration that no telegraph company shall ever again have rights on the Pennsylvania's right of way. Since the Western Union first received notice to vacate it has prepared to meet the present emergency by stringing nearly 20,000 miles of copper wire to the more important towns. The Western Union policy will be to abandon all places like Havertown, Bryn Mawr and several local stations where business does not warrant the maintenance of independent office.

At the lowest it costs \$40 a month to maintain an independent telegraph office. It is said that the outcome of the present trouble may be a new telegraph company owned by the Pennsylvania railroad and confined to the Pennsylvania right of way.

The right now waging arises from the same causes that gave birth to the United States Steel Corporation, the largest trust in the world.

Carnegie Started All the Trouble. Andrew Carnegie had planned to punish the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he accused of charging unfair rates. He made a contract with George J. Gould, his friend, to give to the Carnegie plant to give to Gould's roads a large amount of tonnage for 20 years if he would build into Pittsburgh and compete with the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Carnegie put up many millions to help Mr. Gould to do this, and John D. Rockefeller also stood behind the young railroad man. Mr. Carnegie then threatened to build his own road from Pittsburgh to tide water, and J. P. Morgan, realizing what that means to the railroad's business, leaped forward and organized the steel trust, thereby averting, as he said, "a national calamity."

Mr. Gould, backed by his two great financial friends, has pushed steadily into Pittsburgh, and his Wheeling & Lake Erie and his Wabash trains will be doing business there in a few months.

There is a coming to tide water at Baltimore by way of the West Virginia Central and the Western Maryland roads. What makes the fight the more interesting, nevertheless, is the fact that the Rockefeller is the fact that Mr. Rockefeller has added many thousands of shares to his bulky holdings in New York Central stocks in the last weeks.

Also took large blocks of Pennsylvania stock yesterday, through the alias formed by John Loeb & Co., of New York, to underwrite the new stock issue of \$75,000,000 by the Pennsylvania road.

The ownership of these stocks will give to the Western Union power over the Pennsylvania's right of way. It is at some price before any public panic can result in the stock market.

WESTERN UNION'S SERVICE CRIPPED

PRESIDENTS OF GREAT CORPORATIONS IN SPECTACULAR WAR AND SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.



AFTER 10 MINUTES WORK AT THE TRENTON BRIDGE

It has been hurled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and other antagonistic interests.

With nearly 2,000 miles of wire destroyed along the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the telegraph company is handling business as best it can, accepting it subject to delay.

Its racing news service, one of the largest and most profitable departments of its business, is greatly embarrassed.

To this great handicap is added that of labor troubles. The American Federation of Labor recently placed the Western Union telegraph property under a strike.

That meant that every influence organized labor could bring to bear against the company would be exerted.

Another blow was the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to take over the telegraph company after their work in the financial district was over and on legal holidays.

That meant that every influence organized labor could bring to bear against the company would be exerted.

When the word came that the Pennsylvania Railroad was taking over the telegraph company, the telegraph company's stockholders were in a panic.

It was decided early that nothing could be done to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad from completing its work of destruction, and that the only thing to do is to wait for the United States Supreme Court to decide the case.

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8000 MEN,

Employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been engaged for two days in chopping down the telegraph poles and cutting the wires of the Western Union along 2500 miles of railroad track in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states. This is the Pennsylvania's revenge on George Gould for pushing the Wabash Railroad into Pittsburgh. Sixty thousand poles have been felled and 15,000 miles of wire made useless.

BILL REPORTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

place should not be passed until the Terminal Association complies with the terms of the various Merchants' Bridge and Terminal ordinances.

The Terminal Association officials are trying to make it appear that the loop is necessary in order that they can handle more business and handle it better. That argument is all nonsense.

The association can only handle so much tonnage between St. Louis and East St. Louis. It makes no difference how many tunnels and loops it has. The limit on the amount of tonnage they can handle is fixed by the capacity of the bridges across the river. The amount of tonnage that can cross those bridges is as limited as is the amount of water that can pass through a pipe.

The tunnel is not used to its maximum capacity today. There are hours in the day when hardly a train passes through it. I know that from careful observation.

They want this elevated loop ordinance to pass merely to strengthen their grip on the city of St. Louis.

Their argument that the tunnel is a bad thing, particularly for passenger traffic, is, in fact, a call your attention to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad is building a big tunnel under the river at New York, and that in London, Philadelphia, Baltimore and a dozen other cities tunnels are being used constantly.

The St. Louis tunnel is one of the best in the country. It is easily ventilated, and it is cleaned up once a week. The Terminal Association Why does not the Terminal Association use electric motors instead of steam power in the tunnel the same as is done in the other cities. There is no use in talking about relegating the tunnel to the back-ground.

Wants to Regulate Bridge Arbitrary. But an act of giving them the elevated loop they want if a condition is attached to regulate the bridge arbitrary. The elevated loop ordinance is the natural condition should be that the Terminal Association should charge no higher rate on freight for seven miles between St. Louis and East St. Louis than it charges on freight for seven miles between St. Louis and East St. Louis.

Under the present arbitrary bridge ordinance is driving factories almost westward from St. Louis to East St. Louis. The Terminal Association is to blame for this, but, of course, the Terminal Association doesn't care.

LITTLE PRINCESS GIVES BIG PARTY

Orphans of St. Louis Matinee Guests of Miss Millie James.

Miss Millie James gave two parties at the Olympic Friday afternoon. One was on the stage, the other was out in the audience. To the one on the stage came a half dozen or more children who hope some day to be actors and actresses. The 300 guests in the audience knew real tragedy.

They were orphans. In discussing the elevated loop ordinance Mr. Mackinck took up the sub-way ordinance which is another in which the Terminal Association seeks to make the franchise grab without having anything for it. Mr. Mackinck argued that this ordinance should not be passed until the \$150,000 clause, and not to the elevated loop ordinance. He insisted further that the clause should specify further that the \$150,000 is to be used for a Clark avenue bridge over the Terminal tracks where they enter Union Station.

Introduced charts and maps showing that the bridge is entirely feasible, and that its only interference with the Terminal Association's franchise is a few columns supporting the bridge which would rest between the tracks.

The Terminal Association agreed when they entered Union Station to pay the city \$150,000 for a Clark avenue bridge. It has always fought payment, and the bridge has never been built.

Let the Terminal Association have what it wants for the subway at Union Station," said Mr. Mackinck. "But make it pay for the bridge over the Clark avenue bridge. The ordinance follow the precedent which should be laid down in the elevated loop ordinance, and get something for the city in exchange for its valuable rights."

Clark avenue is the only through street between Market street and Chouteau avenue. It should extend from the river to the station, without the bridge blocks the way. The proposed bridge will carry the street right over the elevated loop, and get something for the city in exchange for its valuable rights."

From the river to Eighteenth street it is a street with some of the biggest concerns in the city located on it. At present its use stops at Eighteenth street because it is inaccessible above Eighteenth street except by way of Market street which in the vicinity of Union Station is always crowded with traffic.

Get a Bridge. "The proposed bridge would make it valuable as a street for factories and wholesale establishments all the way to Manchester avenue. The sites along it would be of particular consequence to the Terminal Association. Clark avenue is really a logical wholesale street, and Washington avenue, on account of the long heavy hauling it would save. But off the bridge is built, without the bridge blocks it and prevents all this street well adapted for heavy hauling. It will relieve the street on Market street and Olive street."

Mr. Mackinck called attention further to the fact that if provision for the bridge were not made now it would probably be made as it will be impossible hereafter without the Terminal Association's consent to bridge its private property.

FATAL STORMS

STRIKE NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23.—Storms and high water are responsible for four fatalities and much damage to property in Nebraska last night.

At Sterling an attempt to cross the Nemaha river on a weakened bridge caused the business district of that city to be flooded. Three persons, Frank Harris, a farmer, his sister, Mrs. Edward Puhke and her 6-year-old child, were drowned. The high water had washed the approach to the bridge, and the wagon and its occupants were carried by the current and carried into the stream. The bodies were recovered.

At Lexington, during an electrical storm, John Bowen, a Rock Island Railroad employe, was killed by lightning while standing in the doorway of a store.

Two inches of rainfall within an hour flooded the business district of Plattsmouth, and a wall of water, four feet high, swept through the Burlington shops, stopping work and causing damage to the extent of several thousands of dollars.

GIRL MURDERED, FATHER DYING

Horrible Crime and Threatens to Lynch Him

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., May 23.—Posses with bloodhounds are scouring the country around Manchester for a negro who waylaid and assaulted Martin Kaiser and his daughter Rose, aged 17 years, near Manchester last night.

Kaiser was found near the Big Four tracks in an unconscious condition. After regaining consciousness Kaiser said that a negro had assaulted him with a club and carried his daughter into the woods near by.

The girl's hat and umbrella were found near Tanner's creek, and it is believed her body has been thrown into the creek by the negro after he had murdered her.

Kaiser, who is 70 years of age, is in a critical condition, but for the almost insupportable pain he is suffering from.

His daughter's body has been found in the creek near Tanner's creek, and it is believed her body has been thrown into the creek by the negro after he had murdered her.

TROOPS GOING TO JACKSON

Forty Artillerymen and a Company of Infantry Will Go There Sunday to Protect Grandjury

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23.—Major John H. Mansur commander of the First Kentucky artillery battalion has received orders to send 40 artillerymen to Lexington, Ky., with a Gatling gun, Sunday morning, where they will join the two infantry companies and proceed to Jackson.

The troops will be commanded by Col. Roger D. Williams of the Second regiment, and will leave Lexington at 1 o'clock Sunday morning on a special train for Jackson.

The law body of men the governor has ordered out is taken to mean that he expects the situation at Lexington to be a serious one. Only a small body might result in the assassination of a number of the jurors or prisoners during the excitement arising from the calling into service of the state guard.

Circuit Judge Radwine went to Frankfort and asked Gov. Beckham to furnish the soldiers to protect witnesses answering before the special grandjury, which he has called to meet on Monday at Lexington. It is under the charge of Sheriff Callahan, one of the alleged leaders of the feud, but he is a member of the command.

BURIED TREASURE, WORTH \$2,000,000, IS UNEARTHED

Mysterious Stranger, Who Found It With Aid of Map, Gave Farmer on Whose Land It Was, Ten Per Cent for Digging Privilege.

OUTBURST, O. T., May 23.—The finding of \$2,000,000 in buried treasure is reported from Vinton, a small town located on Salt Fork river, in western Oklahoma. The treasure was unearthed on the farm of Charles Morland, who gave his consent for a mysterious stranger to dig on his land, provided he would give Morland one-tenth of the treasure discovered.

The farmer received \$200,000 and the mysterious stranger immediately disappeared. He came into the neighborhood recently, presumably from the East, bringing a map describing the location of the treasure.

A walnut box, struck 25 feet under ground, contained the money. Stories of buried treasure on Salt Fork river have been rare for years in western Oklahoma.

The treasure was supposed to have been buried by a band of American soldiers during the Mexican war. The story is that Washington Lindsay, a private in the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, with 11 of his companions, became detached from his regiment and fell in with friendly Indians.

From the Indians they learned of much wealth, secreted by them and guarded from whites. The 12 soldiers secured some of the treasure and started for the East with three Spanish wagons, laden with wealth.

They were overtaken by the Indians and a battle ensued, Lindsay escaping with many wounds. Applied of the approach of the Indians, the soldiers had buried the treasure. Lindsay was picked up by a government train and taken back to Ohio.

There was perhaps more satire than gratitude in the reward bestowed by a French lady on a surgeon for having buried a quantity in which the lady was so deeply interested. When she recognized that she was dying, she made an annuity of 800 francs on condition that he never again speak of her as long as he lived.

A Satirical Reward. There was perhaps more satire than gratitude in the reward bestowed by a French lady on a surgeon for having buried a quantity in which the lady was so deeply interested. When she recognized that she was dying, she made an annuity of 800 francs on condition that he never again speak of her as long as he lived.

DEATHS. Aiken—On Thursday, May 21, at 8:00 p. m., Minnie Aiken, beloved daughter of Mrs. Aiken and sister of Albert C. Aiken, 146 Grand street, died at the residence. Funeral will take place Sunday, May 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 146 Grand street, to the residence, 4104 Finney avenue.

THE CRAWFORD SALE

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FUN AND INTERESTING READING MATTER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

THE OLD JOKES HOME

By O. B. Joyful.

Dr. Shepard Bryan, physician extraordinary of the Old Jokes' Home, was unavoidably detained in St. Louis by his large practice. At the last moment, when the special train was about to start, Dr. Bryan was in despair, but by a happy thought wired to the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, to seek out O. B. Joyful and give him such attention as might be needed. It was understood that the inimitable and invaluable O. B. Joyful was laid by the heels from an overindulgence in Cork-O and Baltimore lemonade taken without a doctor's prescription.

Immediately on receipt of the telegram the entire staff of the hospital repaired to the homeliest where O. B. Joyful was detained and the first thing they did was to drive out, helter-skelter, neck and crop, the corps of visiting humorists who had forsaken their convention duties and were congregated around O. B. Joyful's bed inflicting upon him so many brands of dry and wet humor that the poor man was in that condition described of the jolly Kris Kringie, whose sides shook as he moved like a bowlful of a semi-fluid edible well known to cooks.

When this was accomplished, O. B. Joyful speedily regained his equilibrium and with tears of joy welcomed the efficient medical staff which had arrived just in time to save him from collapse.

At last, accounts O. B. Joyful was seen completely recuperated, on the streets of Baltimore, comparing lemonade experiences with the renowned S. E. Kiser, who keeps Chicago laughing. Our special artist, on the spot, took a sketch of them.



It is understood that O. B. Joyful will be home again next week, none too soon for the Old Jokes' Home. Here are a few that have recently been added to their number:

"How is this big, overgrown boy of yours, any different than he was?"

"Well, he's been picking up considerable flesh of late."

"That son?"

"Yes, he's got a job in a butcher's shop."

"How much did Romeo?"

"Well, that depends on what Juliet."

"What do you think I ought to get for this painting?" asked the very young artist.

"Well," replied the matter-of-fact friend, "I think any judge would be justified in giving you at least six months."

"Well, Adam, I'll give you credit for one thing," said Eve.

"I'm surprised that you'll give me credit for anything. What is it?"

"You never said I couldn't cook as well as your mother did."

"Why do little birdies in their nest agree? Because it would be dangerous to fall out."

"What is the merriest kind of sauce? Caesar sauce."

"Willie fell in the molasses barrel, in the shed."

"Now I'll lick you, Willie."

"His angry mother said."

"Renewed Nervous Energy, Pure Blood, Freedom from Pain."

PANE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE ONE REMEDY THAT WILL REALLY

MAKE YOU WELL.

Years ago when a great public demand arose for a remedy for nervous ailments as well as a reliable blood purifier, Dr. Edward E. Phelps, professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, of Dartmouth Medical College, gave to diseased and suffering men and women his great discovery, Paine's Celery Compound. The success of this wonderful prescription has been phenomenal. No other remedy known to medical science enjoys such a widespread reputation today.

In this month of May when so many are sick, Paine's Celery Compound makes people well. It is the one true specific prescribed by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system; it is a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney

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"After an attack of Grip, I found myself broken in nervous vigor, and with bowels and kidneys seriously deranged. As time brought no improvement, but rather an increased nervous prostration, I was induced to make use of Paine's Celery Compound. Before the first bottle had been used, I found a marked improvement, and its use was discontinued after I had finished the second bottle. After doing without the Compound for over a month, I find myself with the same springy step and usual vigor as before my illness, all the former lassitude and nervous disarrangement having disappeared, and difficulty with bowels and kidneys have been corrected."

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HASTY HELEN PROFITS BY A "MAD DOG" SCARE



1. She sees an apparently mad dog approach and resolves to be a heroine.

2. She seizes the officer's gun and blows away at the luckless cur.

3. It is only a tin-can dog. But the bullet smashes a chestnut stand and she "makes good."

THE NEWEST BOOKS

A JASON OF TODAY.

The "Golden Fleece" is a satire provocative of fun or fury, according to the point of view.

An English earl comes to the United States looking for a fortune. He flees intelligently, for he is not a fool, conducts the hunt with due regard to the deceptions for he is not a cad. After engaging himself to half a dozen girls and losing them one after another, he hears of somebody's happy death at home, and immediately returns to marry the girl who is "so comfortable."

The book is full of fresh, lifelike portraits of cads, snobs, touts, etc.

There are two or three genuine persons—Wallingford and Nelly Barney, for instance. Frothingham himself is a decent chap compelled, as he thinks, to do things of which he is ashamed.

The book is witty, humorous and truthful. Snobbery was never so well portrayed. ("Golden Fleece," by David Graham Phillips, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

LAST OF BRET HARTE STORIES.

"Trent's Trust and Other Stories" forms the final volume of Bret Harte's work.

There are seven stories all dealing with old pioneer life in California, which Harte has immortalized. The title story occupies almost half of the book, and presents a mystery which would have been of interest to Sherlock Holmes. The scene is laid in San Francisco and London. The six other pieces are full of Harte's sly humor, and thoroughly sustain his reputation as a master of the art of the short story. New chapters are given in the lives of the famous Col. Starbottle and the redoubtable Jack Hamlin. Although Bret Harte died only about a year ago, his writings have already taken rank with Cooper's and Hawthorne's among the distinctive American contributions to literature.

"Trent's Trust." By Bret Harte. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ANDY ADAMS.

Andy Adams, author of "The Log of a Cowboy," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a native of Indiana. As a youth he went to Texas, where for more than 10 years he worked on cattle ranches. He rose from a common hand to the position of foreman on the old Western Trail. In 1888 he gave up cattle life and turned to mining, being now located at Colorado Springs. When he realized that the life of the old days was gone forever, he began to put some of his actual experiences on paper; for it now seemed to him to have been romantic, though it did not appeal to him in that light when he was compelled to sit in a saddle from 16 to 24 hours at a

time in all kinds of weather. As a cowboy and foreman he was most popular with men, and it is not an exaggeration to say that scores of them will hail with delight his "Log," in which their own experiences are so truthfully and graphically depicted. Mr. Adams is of Scotch-Irish parentage, 43 years of age, and six feet tall. His kindly smile and modest manner are characteristic of the true veteran of the plains.

MAN'S HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT.

"The Next Step in Evolution" first appeared as an introduction to George Cooley's story "Balatari" revived at the time under the title, "Tarry Thou Till I Come."

Dr. Cooley's belief was that the "Wandering Jew" was typical of the Jewish race, and that he is about to end his journeyings, as Christ is soon to come.

Dr. Funk, using this notion as a fulcrum, sets forth, in what, to many will appear convincing terms, the signs of the coming as a natural evolution.

"Each of the successive steps or kingdoms has had its type life. The plant—that is, the physical basis of the plant life—comes from the inorganic matter; the animal—that is, the physical basis of the animal life—comes from the plant; and the human—that is, the physical basis of the human life—comes from the animal."

The development from kingdom to kingdom was a natural unfolding; yet the new creature of the next higher order always came through a new birth—a double birth: (1) The birth of the new type life of the next higher kingdom into the evolutionary order of nature, through the hereditary chain; and (2) The birth of each individual into this type life."

This extract from Dr. Funk's introduction will give the reader a clew to the thought. The Christ is born in the consciousness of the race. This is the second coming, when the material man will become the spiritual man.

It is a most suggestive little volume, worthy the careful reading of every thoughtful person. ("The Next Step in Evolution," by J. K. Funk, D. D. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.)

AN AMERICAN NOVEL SUPPRESSED.

Advice has reached Harper & Bros. to the effect that one of their best-selling publications, "The Captain of the Janissaries," by James M. Ludlow, has been suppressed throughout the Turkish empire; that not only is every copy of the book destroyed when found by the Turkish authorities, but the owner is held as a suspicious character, inimical to the government.

This is especially true in rebellious Albania, whose Scanderbeg is also the hero of Dr. Ludlow's novel. Scanderbeg fought the whole Turkish empire, and won at least temporary freedom for his country. It is therefore governmental policy to teach the conquered Albanians to forget him and his revolutionary deeds, and so that they have suppressed the American's novel.

ANIMALS BOSTOCK HAS TAMED.

Frank C. Bostock, the well-known animal trainer, has written a book on "The Training of Wild Animals," which the Century Co. will soon publish, with many illustrations. Mr. Bostock has had the assistance of Miss Ellen Veilvin in the preparation of his manuscript; Miss Veilvin having written several animal books and being one of the few women who are fellows of the Royal Zoological Society.

INDIAN LIFE.

"In the Guardianship of God" is the title of the new book by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, which is just appearing from the Macmillan press. Mrs. Steel rose to fame almost at a bound on the publication of her Indian novel, "On the Face of the Waters." She strengthened her hold upon the public with her next book, "The Hosts of the Lord." Her new book is a volume of short stories of Indian life named after the first one; and they have to a large degree the quality of strength and of unusualness. They are less sprightly and vivacious than Kipling's Anglo-Indian tales, but they leave upon the reader the impression that they reflect with greater accuracy the native life. They are vivid, strong, striking and rather gruesome tales, as all stories true to the native life of India of the present day must be. Aside from these qualities they are marked chiefly by impressiveness and by quiet, intense, unflinching power. Besides the title story, the volume contains the following tales: "A Bad Character Built," "Fire and Ice," "The Shabbash Wallah," "The Most Nerving Bad Shot in Creation," "The Reformer's Wife," "The Squaring of the Gods," "The Keeper of the Pass," "The Perfume of the Rose," "Little Henry and His Peculiar," "The Hall of Ambassadors," "The

Fog," "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh," "Barabbi," "On the Old Salt Road," "The Dollmaker" and "The Skeleton Tree."

MCCLURE'S FOR JUNE.

Henry Harland, author of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," begins a new novel of Italy in McClure's for June. It is called "My Friend Prospero." A beautiful portrait of the heroine, done in tints, by Louis Loeb, is the frontispiece.

The other features are "The Barabbi School," first paper, by John Le Farge, illustrated in tints; "Peter Cooper Hewitt-Inventor," three great achievements in electrical science, by Ray Stannard Baker; "Incident of the Standard Oil for Criminal Conspiracy," by Miss Tarbell in her history of the great trust; "The Swimming Hole, the Joy of Every Man's Boyhood," by Eugene Wood; "An Ocean Graveyard," stories of the wrecks and rescues of the Newfoundland coast, by P. T. McGrath of the St. John's Herald, illustrated by the famous marine artist, M. J. Burns; "Com-

edy of the Catechised," answers given by civil service applicants, by A. M. Jones. The short stories are: "A Little Matter of Real Estate," a story of east side school life by Myra Kelly, illustrated by F. Y. Cory; "The Looking Glass," by Alice Brown; "The Triumph," by A. S. Pier; "Message," by Charles H. DeCamp.

MAN WHO SNUBBED NAPOLEON.

There has recently been published in London an interview with a woman who is a direct link with Napoleon's life at St. Helena. She is Miss E. M. S. Lowe, daughter of Sir Hudson Lowe, that English governor whose unchivalrous treatment of Napoleon in exile has been bitterly criticized, even down to the present time, and of whom Lord Rosebery said in his "Napoleon: the Last Phase" (Harpers), "He was a narrow, ignorant, irritable man, without a vestige of tact or sympathy." Lord Rosebery quotes the opinions of Wellington and others universally condemnatory. Miss Lowe, the daughter, who is now an old lady of 84 years, naturally defends her father's memory.

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